

*AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION*

Replace paragraph [0031] at page 4 with:

Separation a of the tabs from one another at the level of the bottoms of their curvatures 27 is slightly greater than width b of cam 8 so as to allow axial movement of the cam in the hollow delimited by the tabs without causing the separation of these tabs. Separation only occurs when the cam engages between ends 44 of the tabs. It should also be noted that the thickness c of the ~~cam~~ cam is less than separation d of the exterior longitudinal edges of the tabs and also advantageously less than the separation e between ends 44 at the level of the exterior longitudinal edges.

Replace paragraph [0037] at page 6 with:

For assembling, fastening and holding together, for example, two panels 3 according to Figure 1, it is possible, in a first step, to push clasp 2 through holes 4 passing through these panels and then to press male element 1 into the female element so that in the relative angular position represented in Figure 1, head element 14 can pass in front of locking finger 38 thanks to corresponding cutouts 51 formed on its periphery. When the male element is first pressed in all the way, its cam part 8, sliding in the space between tabs 27, does not bring about any separation of these tabs. It is only when the cam, by its small lateral sides 19a, comes in contact with radially converging part 43 at the end of the tabs and finally with lower edges 44 of these tabs, that the tabs are forced to separate and thus ensure the holding together of panels 3, as seen clearly from Figure 7. In this final pressed in position, lower edges 44 of tabs 27 engage on shoulder 22 of cam 8, thus ensuring the axial locking of male piece 1 in female piece 2 in its position of separation of the tabs. Given that in this position of maximum axial pressing in of male piece 1 and of separation of tabs 27 of female piece 2, immobilizing finger 38 of cover part 24 of the female piece is engaged in peripheral notch 10 of head 6 of the male piece, and the latter is immobilized in this relative angular position. Any inopportune angular movement of piece 1 is thus rendered impossible without deliberate intervention for the purpose of pushing immobilizing finger 38 back downward, that is in the

axial direction of the device, a predetermined distance, to the point that this finger disengages from the notch. After this disengagement, the male piece can certainly be made to turn in the female piece but nevertheless ~~remain~~ remains axially locked therein thanks to protuberances 50 of head element 14 which ~~is~~ are now below bars 30a of the cover part of the female piece. Thus, it is possible to bring the male piece to its position of non-separation of tabs 27, in which their ends 44 are facing large surfaces 19b of the cam. In this relative angular position of the male and female pieces, the device can be removed from holes 4, but with the male piece still axially immobilized in the female piece.